

THE TIMES

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THE TIMES COMPANY.

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THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

MEETINGS MONDAY NIGHT.

Fraternities, Masons, Masonic Temple, Fraternities, Camp, C. V., Central Hall.

Old Dominion Lodge, K. of P., Odd Fellows' Hall.

Syracuse Lodge, K. of P., Odd Fellows' Hall.

Jefferson Lodge, I. O. O. F., Odd Fellows' Hall.

Richmond Lodge, I. O. O. F., Belvidere Hall.

Annawan Tribe, I. O. R. M., Laube's Hall.

Indianapolis Tribe, I. O. R. M., Toney's Hall.

Gray Eagle Tribe, I. O. R. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.

R. E. Lee Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.

Patrick Henry Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Powhatan Hall.

Aurora Council, O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.

Sidney Court, E. L. of A., 86 W. Cary.

Manford Lodge, Tont, Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.

West End W. C. T. U., 4 p. m., Y. M. C. A. Rooms.

West End Lodge, I. O. G. T., Clay Street Baptist church.

Rescue Lodge, I. O. G. T., Gatewood's Hall.

Charity Lodge, I. O. G. T., Springfield Hall.

Myrtle Temple Lodge, I. O. G. T., Pine-Street Baptist church.

McGill Catholic Union, Cathedral Hall.

Carpenters' Union, Concordia Hall.

Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers 1030 A. M., Toney's Hall.

Women's Christian Association, Association Rooms.

Company "E" First Regiment, Army.

Jefferson Castle, K. G. E. Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.

A PRIMARY, WE BELIEVE.

It is with unforgotten satisfaction that the Times learns that almost all the members of the City Committee admit now that popular sentiment demands a straight primary in which every voter can cast his vote for the person whom he wants as his representative in the Legislature. We believe such a primary will be awarded the people by the committee almost unanimously on Tuesday night. This is as it should be. The committee made a mistake (and who does not sometimes err), and the proper and manly thing for it to do is to come forward promptly and admit the error, and repair it. The people of Richmond will give a right to an election which will give every voter an opportunity to cast his vote as he wishes, and as soon as the committee sees that this is the proper wish, it should consider it its highest duty to provide for the carrying out of that wish promptly and cheerfully.

When the committee shall have rescinded its action and have given the people a straight primary, we shall have thorough access in the party restored.

ADOPT THAT RULE.

Our Washington correspondent writes that Southern Senators feel themselves under some sort of obligation, to the Senators from the silver States, to refrain from aiding in adopting a rule for the Senate, by which it may close debate and bring on a vote, because the Senators from the silver States stood by them in staving off such a rule, when the adoption of it would have passed the Force Bill. He represents the Senators from the South as looking back to the Force Bill as the most terrible affliction that could possibly have been sent upon the South, and as entertaining gratitude to the Senators from the silver States proportionate to the enormity of the calamity which they aided in saving us from.

As terrible a scourge as the Force Bill would have been to the South, we cannot rank it as the equal for producing calamity to her of the continuation of the Sherman law. The Force Bill could never have been made to operate in the South. It would have kept us in a state of riot and disorder, with possible bloodshed, until its repeal, but the South would never have permitted it to install the negroes as rulers of the South. It would have hurt us grievously, but its injury would have been nothing compared to that which will come to us, in common with all the country, from a de-based and degraded calumny. The rule, says and does what attends this

outmeasures the consequences of even the Force Bill.

But this is not a case in which feelings of any sort should be allowed to have a place. The Constitution of the United States provides that the Senate of the United States shall make the rules necessary for the proper conduct of its business. Its authority, therefore, to establish a rule by which debate can be closed and a vote secured, is beyond all sensible question. Though it has never yet established such a rule, it is the Senate's plain duty to do this, if the want of a rule is used by wicked men to impede public business and prevent the passage of a law which every interest in the country imperatively demands.

Full liberty of debate should be undoubtedly conceded to those who oppose the repeal of the Sherman act, but as soon as that has been done, the Senate should require a vote at all costs. The safety of the whole country depends upon it.

NATURE'S WAYS.

It is not to the honor of mankind that whenever we speak of Nature we are understood to mean everything else but man. There is a grim satire in it, implying that man is divested of everything natural; notwithstanding, outwardly, he is made up of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen, a little phosphorus, lime and silica, and iron, the very material of the earth and air, herbs and trees, and is sustained just as they are. The truth is that man, with whom the conflict begins, is in a state of war with Nature and her laws, and is continually suffering her castigations and severe discipline; so, is not counted on. Nature's ways are the immediate and direct power of God; and we have infinite wisdom to learn in studying her operations. Man is out of tune with Nature's chords; as lord of himself a heretic of woe. We talk of the Vis Medicatrix Nature—the curative force of nature. That means that, as all her works are good and rightly ordered, so when any accident occurs, when anything is broken, wounded, damaged or thrown out of order, the course of Nature is at once in the direction of healing by the first intention of immediate reparation or restoration of compensation. Her cures are wise; her compensations large and loving. She has no groans, lamentations or disloyal comments on her Master; she has no doubts, difficulties or objections to waste her time and strength upon. By His power she arises from the dust; in obedience to His laws she sets things to rights, for new order, for new strength, for new beauty. Unflinching pluck is Nature's life. Even when one of her works has fulfilled its office—even the body of man—and passes to disintegration, the elements merely go apart and get ready for other service—as types that have made a great volume, when the book is completed, are distributed to express and embody a new soul of thought.

Nature is thoroughly and divinely business; she has a purpose and everything bears upon it. She does nothing in vain, she throws away no moves, wastes no material, utters no idle words; a harsh voice means something wrong, smoothness and music mean right working. The grandest of conceptions is the "Music of the Spheres." Idle words, impatient expressions, desperate efforts and rash deeds and disloyalty belong to godless and irreligious, unnatural man. All Nature—growing, blossoming, maturing, displaying order and loveliness and grandeur, reflecting the soul of its Maker—is beautiful religion. It tells of a sun and shield— withholding no good from its faithful worshippers. The face of Nature is a living epistle, redolent with the love, resonant with the voice, and lit with the smile of God.

Taught in the school of Nature, instructed by her gentle, constant, unceasing lessons and motherly care, man finds no time or place for lawlessness and sacrilege. Nothing in Nature that does not help his praise. Nothing that does not help law and loyalty and devotion and worship. In storm and sunshine Nature obeys laws and owns her Governor. In the deep waters and in the fiery furnaces, all her operations are lawful and loyal still. And in all these man learns reverence; how to pass from strength to strength. It is for him to obey; it is for him to do what God requires; as pure gold to let his dross be purged away and to receive and retain the divine image; it is for him to have the principle of Nature—to be faithful. All murmurs, complaints and cavils are utterly unnatural, are absolute waste of time and strength, and put man utterly out of agreement with his surroundings, in enmity with his God. It was a profound natural truth that the Psalmist uttered: "I complained and my spirit was overwhelmed within me." Utter misery is Nature's rebuke for irreligion. When man turns away his face suddenly from the light of heaven, he withers and drops and withers as a plant shut out from the light of the sun. The voice of Nature is: The Lord God is a sun and shield; the Lord God will give grace and glory. That is what the sun throws upon all on which its light and influence fall, arraying them with a glory all his own, that royalty may envy.

DETERMINABLE DOCTRINE.

The Dispatch says: "From the foundation of the government until 1861 the government was carried on under a different construction of the Constitution from that which now obtains. Those of us who were strict constructionists up to that time may be excused for taking the good with the bad of the government measures of reform, so called. If we could restore to the government the powers and only the powers that the fathers of the republic intended it to have, we would do so. But that were a hopeless undertaking. The revolution has been finished. The new government must be accepted as it is."

The Times will never tolerate such a doctrine. The Constitution is the Constitution, the same to-day that it was at the beginning, and as it will always remain, we devoutly pray. Because parties have succeeded in obtaining themselves into power, and have warped and perverted it, and pretended that it means a thing that it does not mean, The Times will not therefore agree to that construction. Because highwaymen capture an unfortunate traveler and force him to wear a placard which states that twice two make five, it does not follow that that traveler is to be compelled to concede in his own heart and mind that three is the truth. The Times will forever contend for the proposition that the Constitution confers upon the general government control over certain specified ob-

jects of general welfare only, and reserves to the States control over all matters that affect the locality only. Though the Constitution may be temporarily perverted from this plain principle, we shall always struggle to bring it back to it, and we believe that our struggles will be crowned with success.

IS FRANCE EQUAL TO IT?

The German army manoeuvres going on in the presence of the German Emperor before Metz are obviously intended to mean more than training instructions to troops. They are intended as notice to France that she had as well abandon her longing for her two lost provinces. Germany intends to keep them as territory that belongs naturally to Germany (according to the German view), and she is now making a demonstration of her military power upon their soil, which she invites France to look upon as evidence that she is, and will continue to be, able to make her claims good. This view of the case puts the New York Sun into a reflective mood and causes it to suggest that France, as a Republic, may give Germany a very different tussle, when they try conclusions again, from what she gave her in the last days of an effete and corrupt empire. It points out how the Prussian legions, fostered with so much care by Frederick the Great, were pulverized and destroyed in 1905 at Austerlitz and Jena by the soldiers that Republican France had produced and trained, and it argues that the same fate may again befall the soldiers of a monarchy when they come to be matched against the resources of a subtle, flexible, and powerful Republic.

There may be force in the Sun's suggestions, though we doubt it, but it must be remembered that Germany's army of today is a very different thing from the army that the Great Frederick left to Prussia, and it is amazing that he was able to do with such an army as he had, what he actually performed with it.

General Marbot, then an officer on Napoleon's staff, was sent by Napoleon in 1806, before the war opened, on a special mission to Berlin. He was kept there some two months, and he availed himself of his opportunity to study and learn thoroughly the organization and composition of the Prussian army. In his fascinating memoirs, recently published, he has given the following most wonderful and graphic account of it. He says:

"At this period a company or troop in Prussia was the property of its captain. Men, horses, arms, accoutrements, everything belonged to him. He farmed it at the price of a fixed sum paid to the government. Thus, all losses being at their expense, the captain was obliged to take care to spare their companies, whether on the march or on the battlefield; and as the number of men which they were bound to have was fixed, they enrolled in the first place all the Prussians who presented themselves, and then all the vagabonds in Europe whom their agent's sergeants could enlist in the neighboring States. But as this did not suffice, the Prussian recruits were carried off a great number of men by main force, and these having become soldiers without their own consent, were bound to serve till they were past the age for service. Then they were given a license, for Prussia was too poor to give them a hospital or retiring pension. During their period of service these soldiers were mingled with genuine Prussians, the number of each company to be at least half of the strength of each company in order to prevent revolts."

"To maintain an army composed of such heterogeneous elements an iron discipline was needed, whereof corporal punishment was inflicted for the slightest fault. The numerous non-commissioned officers, all Prussians, carried a cane, which they frequently used. According to the recognized saying they reckoned one cane to every eight of their officers, and the Prussian soldiers were mercilessly punished with death. You may imagine the terrible position of these foreigners, who, having enlisted in a moment of drunkenness, or been carried off by force, found themselves far from their own country, and in a bitter climate, condemned to be Prussian soldiers—that is to say, slaves during their whole lives. And what lives they were. With scarcely food enough to keep them alive, sleeping on straw, very little clothed, in coats, even in the coldest winter, and with pay insufficient to meet their wants. Indeed they did not wait to be until they had received license to do so with their discharge, for when out of their officers they were put out their hands. Both at Potsdam and Berlin it has happened more than once that grenadiers at the King's very palace have begged alms of me. The officers, for the most part, were educated and did their duty well; but half of them were foreigners, poor gentlemen from almost every country in Europe, who, having taken service only to get a living, felt no patriotism or devotion towards Prussia. Naturally most of them deserted when they were in trouble."

General Marbot then adds: "It was with an army thus composed, and thus officered that the conquerors of Egypt, Italy and Germany were to be withstood. Madness it was, indeed, but the Government of Berlin, misled by the victories of the Great Frederick, had proceeded with mercenary troops, thought that it was going to be the same thing again, forgetting that the times had greatly changed."

The task of the French will be a very different one now from what it was at Jena.

THIS WILL NOT DO.

If all we hear is true there is danger of the new gas plant being forced to start off under bad auspices. Mr. Chas. Nicholas agreed to furnish refined naphtha from 68 to 72 gravity for the plant. He has sent here several car loads of 44 to 47 gravity "distillate," which is an entirely different thing, and will furnish light that is so bad, it will give our new plant a black eye at the start, when it ought to go off swimmingly. The committee should reject the stuff Mr. Nicholas has sent here and force him either to send what he agreed to deliver, or hold him responsible in damages. He has given a perfectly good bond. The committee should meet at once and take the matter in hand. It is a serious question, one of far greater importance than the money involved in this let of "distillate." It moves the popularity of the new plant, which has the right to the approval of the people.

The C. and O. Puts on a Through Pullman to Chicago.

Commencing this date, September 8th, the Chesapeake and Ohio "World's Fair Special," leaving Richmond at 2 P. M. daily, will have Pullman sleeper to Chicago without change. The same service being established from Chicago to Richmond. Special Pullman sleeper to be reserved at the Richmond Transfer office, Ninth and Main, or C. and O. office, 89 east Main.

81 Round Trip 11.

Delightful excursion to Norfolk and Newport News, on the beautiful steamer Pocahontas, to-night (Saturday) at 10 o'clock. Return Sunday night. Tickets also good to return the following day.

The following appointments for Democratic speakers are announced by the Virginia State Democratic Committee. Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson, Chairman, James R. Fisher, Secretary.

HON. CHARLES T. O'BRIEN will address the people at Eastville, Northampton county, Monday, September 11.

Accompany county, Tuesday, September 12.

Newport News, Friday, September 15.

Southampton Courthouse, Monday, September 18.

Greensville Courthouse, Tuesday, Sept. 19.

Brunswick Courthouse, Sept. 20.

Pittsylvania county, Thursday, 21.

Richmond, Friday, September 22.

Providence, Friday, New Kent, Saturday, Sept. 23.

Bellfield City, Monday, Sept. 25.

Lancaster Courthouse, Wednesday, Sept. 27.

Montross, Thursday, Sept. 28.

Tappanhook Friday, Sept. 29.

Dragon's Ordinary, Gloucester county, Saturday, Sept. 30.

THE HON. ROBERT C. KENT will address the people at

Willisville, Monday, September 11.

Giles Courthouse, Tuesday, 12th.

Marion, Smyth county, Monday, 15th.

Abingdon, Monday, 20th.

N. W. W. P. county, Monday, October 2d.

Jonesville, Lee county, Tuesday, October 3d.

Big Stone Gap, Wise county, Wednesday, October 4th.

H. D. FLOOD.

At Buckingham Courthouse, Monday, September 11th.

HENRY W. FLOURNOY

At Bowling Green, Monday, September 11th.

HON. E. E. MEREDITH.

At Louisa C. H., Monday, September 11th.

HON. CLAUDE A. SWANSON.

At Louisa C. H., Monday, September 11th.

HON. J. W. MARSHALL.

At Woodstock, Monday, September 11th.

At Winchester, Monday (night), September 11th.

At Berryville, Tuesday, September 12th.

At Pittsylvania C. H., Monday, September 12th.

HON. H. ST. G. TUCKER.

At Amherst C. H., September 18th.

At Palmyra, Fluvanna, September 25th.

At Fincastle, Botetourt, October 9th.

R. TAYLOR SCOTT.

At Campbell C. H., Monday, September 11th.

HON. W. H. MANN.

At Goochland C. H., Monday, September 11th.

At Abingdon, Monday, September 20th.

AT THE SACRED EDIFICES.

News of Richmond Pastors and Church

Pertinent to the Sabbath.

Most of the Richmond ministers have returned to the city from their summer vacations, and will occupy their pulpits to-day. They come back to their respective flocks with renewed vigor, and are ready now to begin the battle with the world. The Rev. Dr. W. W. Landrum has returned since last Sunday, and Dr. Tudor, of the Broad-street Methodist church, reached the city yesterday. His subject for the morning's discourse is "The Rock," and to-night his theme will be "Recognition of Friends."

Rev. Hartley Carmichael, having returned from his summer outing, will be at Paul's this morning, and Rev. P. Williams will conduct divine service at Grace Episcopal church this morning. The Methodist Sunday-School society will hold its regular monthly meeting at Highland Park church at 4 o'clock. The exercises will be conducted by the school, and an address will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Young.

Rev. William Mac White will preach the anniversary sermon before the Ladies' Aid Society of Howard's Grove Baptist church to-night.

Rev. Dr. W. J. Young's subject for his sermon at Park Place Methodist church this morning will be "God's Plans and Ours," and to-night he will preach on "An Everyday Religion."

There will be no morning services at the Church of the Covenant to-day. The services to-night will be conducted by Rev. Dr. James P. Smith.

The morning services at Trinity Methodist church will be conducted by the pastor, Rev. Dr. P. A. Peterson. To-night Rev. Dr. Paul Whitehead will preach. At the Second Presbyterian church the service this morning will be conducted by Rev. James P. Smith. There will be no service at night.

After the services this morning at the Seventh-street Christian church a special meeting of the church will be held. Every member is requested to attend. Secretary Thelma will address the boys' meeting at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The young men's meeting later in the afternoon will be led by Mr. John Scott. Mr. D. B. Bennett will conduct the singing, and Mr. Reginald Gilliam will preside at the piano.

Still They Come.

Sheriff R. A. Edwards, of Isle of Wight, called at the Capitol yesterday after delivering at the penitentiary Viney Eley, colored, who was convicted of murder in the second degree.

Sheriff J. U. Price, of Charlotte, also presented himself at the Audit's office, after handing over to Major Lynn Wm. H. Bacon, colored, who was sentenced to two years for housebreaking and entering with intent to commit murder.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate FOR THE THROAT AND FROM OVER-EXERCISE. Try it.

Received His Commission.

Captain William E. Hodgins, the successor of the late Captain Seth Foster, was at the Capitol yesterday and received his commission as commander of the steamer Chesapeake.

A Good Thing to Keep at Hand.

(From the Troy (Kan) Chief.

Some years ago we were very much subject to severe spells of cholera morbus; and now, when we feel any of the symptoms that usually precede that ailment, such as sickness at the stomach, diarrhoea, etc., we become scared. We have found Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy the very thing to straighten one out in such cases, and always keep it about. We are not writing this for the purpose of making a name for our readers know what is a good thing to keep handy in the house. For sale by Owens Mineral Drug Co., P. M. Slaughter, E. P. Reeves & Co., and H. G. Forstmann.

After Breakfast.

To purify, vitalize and enrich the blood, and give nerve, bodily and digestive strength, take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Continue the medicine after every meal for a month or two.

Hood's Pills cure constipation. 5c.

Pianos and Organs for Schools.

Pianos. \$100. \$150. \$200. \$250. \$300. \$350. \$400. \$450. \$500. \$550. \$600. \$650. \$700. \$750. \$800. \$850. \$900. \$950. \$1000.

Organs. \$15. \$20. \$25. \$30. \$35. \$40. \$45. \$50. \$55. \$60. \$65. \$70. \$75. \$80. \$85. \$90. \$95. \$100.

R. B. LEE, Successor to RYAN & LEE, 835 E. Main St., (Face Block) Special Prices for 30 days.

Our Store will be closed Monday, September 11th, on account of holiday.

S. ULLMAN'S SON, 1320 and 1322 E. Main street.

Beckman's Pills correct bad effects of over-eating.

THE COHEN COMPANY

11, 13, 15 and 17 East Broad.

Richmond, Va., Monday, Sept. 11, 1893.

Monday being a Holiday the Big Store will be closed all day.

Tuesday morning will find on sale a wonderful array of seasonable merchandise, fully equal to the wants of the growing constituency to which we cater. Would you know the secret of the Big Store's continual growth? It's this—to make no sale which will prove less satisfactory to the buyer than the seller.

Tuesday morning's papers will tell of economies in

CARPETS, DRAPERIES, RUGS, DRESSES, DRUGGISTS, DRESS STUFFS, H. UNDERCLOTHES, LINENS, HOUSE-WARES, CHINA.

The store has never been in position to more fully demonstrate its ability to serve you well. Price surprises are as thick as the leaves in Valambrosa—not slumps in values, but savings effected by great buying power and intelligent methods of distribution.

THE COHEN CO.

Levy & Davis.

Striped Wash Silks, 60c. quality are now 30c.

Elegant Plaid Silks, \$1.50 quality are now \$1.10.

Black Rhadema, \$1.25 quality now \$1 a yard.

Black Seeded Silk, \$1.25 quality now \$1 a yard.

Benignales, black and colors, 75c. quality now 50c. a yard.

China Silks in all colors and black at 50c. a yard, excellent goods.

Velvet in all colors, at \$1 and \$1.50.

Drapery Silks that were 75c. are now 45c.

Hop Sackings, extra quality at 50c. a yard.

Closing sale of Ladies' Shirt Waists at less than cost.

Closing sale of Boys' Shirt Waists at less than cost.

Closing sale of Men's Neglige Shirts very much below cost.